Sub B1 end

[wherein] the first substrate and the second substrate [are constructed so as to emit] emitting, of light incident from one substrate, light incident from a clear viewing direction in a larger amount than light incident from opposite of the clear viewing direction.

2. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 1, [wherein] the one substrate [is formed with] comprising a light-shielding film formed in a matrix [so as to overlap] that overlaps an area corresponding to an area between adjacent pixel electrodes.

Sub D1

3. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 1[or 2, wherein], the first substrate and the second substrate [are formed with] comprising a first opening area and a second opening area for each pixel, and

[wherein,] of the first opening area and the second opening area, a center position of the opening area formed in the one substrate [is] being offset toward the clear viewing direction with respect to a center position of the opening area formed in another substrate from which light is emitted.

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4. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 3, [wherein] the one substrate [is formed with] comprising a microlens so as to oppose each pixel, and

[wherein] an optical center position of the microlens [is] being arranged so as to substantially coincide with the center position of the opening area of the one substrate.

Sub B2

5. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to [any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein] claim 1, the one substrate [is formed with] comprising a microlens so as to oppose each pixel, and

[wherein] an optical center position of the microlens [is] being offset toward the clear viewing direction with respect to a center position of an opening area of another substrate of the first substrate and the second substrate from which light is emitted.

Sub D1

6. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 5, [wherein,] of the first substrate and the second substrate, the other substrate from which light is emitted [is formed with] comprising a microlens so as to oppose each pixel.

7. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 6, [wherein] an optical center position of the microlens formed on the other substrate [is] being offset toward

the clear viewing direction with respect to a center position of the opening area of the one substrate.

8. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to [any one of claims 3 to 7, wherein] claim 3, the first substrate and the second substrate [are formed with] comprising a first light-shielding film and a second light-shielding film formed in a matrix, respectively, [so as to] that overlap an area corresponding to an area between adjacent pixel electrodes, [whereby] the first opening area and the second opening area [are] being partitioned and formed in a matrix for each pixel by the first light-shielding film and the second light-shielding film.

9. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 8, [wherein,] of the first light-shielding film and the second light-shielding film, the light-shielding film formed on the one substrate broadly [overlaps] overlapping the opening area formed in the other substrate at a side opposite the clear viewing direction compared to a side of the clear viewing direction, [whereby,] of the first opening area and the second opening area, a center position of the opening area formed in the one substrate [is] being offset toward the clear viewing direction with respect to the center position of the opening area formed in the other substrate.

10. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 8, of the first light-shielding film and the second light-shielding film, the light-shielding film formed on the other substrate broadly [overlap] overlapping the opening area formed in the one substrate at a side of the clear viewing direction compared to a side opposite the clear viewing direction, [whereby,] of the first opening area and the second opening area, the center position of the opening area formed in the one substrate [is] being offset toward the clear viewing direction with respect to the center position of the opening area formed in the other substrate.

11. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 1[or 2, wherein], further comprising an asymmetric microlens, [for emitting] that emits a larger amount of light incident on the one substrate from the clear viewing direction to the liquid crystal than an amount of light incident on the one substrate from opposite the clear viewing direction, [is] formed in an area of the one substrate opposing each pixel.

12. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 1[or 2, wherein, of],further comprising a high-refractive index layer formed on a side of a light incident surface of the one substrate [and], a low-refractive index layer formed on a side of a light emitting surface of the one substrate, and a microlens [such that] formed in an area of the one substrate opposing each pixel, the low-refractive index layer [is increased] increasing in thickness from a center of the pixel toward the clear viewing direction and [is] being reduced in thickness toward the opposite of the clear viewing direction[, is formed in an area of the one substrate opposing each pixel].

Sub D1

13. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 1[or 2, wherein, of],further comprising a low-refractive index layer formed on a light incident-side of the one substrate [and], a high-refractive index layer formed on a light emitting-side of the one substrate, and a microlens [such that] formed in an area of the one substrate opposing each pixel, the high-refractive index layer [is reduced] reducing in thickness from a center of the pixel toward the clear viewing direction and increased in thickness toward the opposite of the clear viewing direction[, is formed in an area of the one substrate opposing each pixel].

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14. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 1[or 2, wherein, of],further comprising a medium-refractive index layer formed on a light incident-side of the one substrate, a low-refractive index layer formed at a side of the clear viewing direction on a light emitting-side of the substrate, [and] a high-refractive index layer adjacent to the low-reflective index layer at the side opposite the clear viewing direction on the light emitting-side of the substrate, and a microlens [such that] formed in an area of the one substrate opposing each pixel, the low-refractive index layer and the high-refractive index layer [are increased] increasing in thickness from a center of the pixel toward the clear viewing direction and the opposite of the clear viewing direction, respectively[, is formed in an area of the one substrate opposing each pixel].

15. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 1[or 2, wherein, of],further comprising a medium-refractive index layer formed on a light incident-side of the one substrate, a high-refractive index layer formed at a side of the clear viewing direction on a light emitting-side of the substrate, [and] a low-refractive index layer adjacent to the high-

reflective index layer at a side opposite the clear viewing direction on the light emitting-side of the substrate, and a microlens [such that] formed in an area of the one substrate opposing each pixel, the high-refractive index layer and the low-refractive index layer [are reduced] reducing in thickness from a center of the pixel toward the clear viewing direction and the opposite of the clear viewing direction, respectively[, is formed in each area of the one substrate opposing each of the plurality of pixels].

16. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to [any one of claims 11 to 15, wherein] claim 15, further comprising a non-lens area [for allowing] that allows light perpendicularly incident on the one substrate to travel in a straight line toward the liquid crystal [is] formed on a center of the pixel in the microlens.

17. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 16, [wherein] the one substrate [includes] comprising a microlens substrate formed with the microlens, and a thin plate bonded to the microlens substrate via a bonding agent,

[wherein] the microlens [has] comprising a convex shape having a flat surface [for forming] that forms the non-lens area in the center of the pixel, and

[wherein] the microlens substrate and the thin plate [are] being bonded with the thin plate abutted against the flat surface.

18. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to [any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein] claim 1, the first substrate [is formed with] comprising a plurality of scanning lines and a plurality of data lines, the scanning lines and the data lines [are] being connected to a pixel switching element, and the pixel switching element [is] being connected to the pixel electrode.

19. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to [any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein] claim 1, the one substrate [is] being the second substrate.

20. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 19, [wherein] the first substrate [is formed with] comprising a plurality of scanning lines and a plurality of data lines, and the pixel electrode [is] being connected to the scanning lines and the data lines via a pixel switching element, and

[wherein] the pixel switching element [is] being formed on a side of the clear viewing direction in the pixel with respect to the pixel electrode.

21. (Amended) The liquid crystal device according to claim 19, [wherein,] in each pixel, each of the scanning lines corresponding to the pixel, [and] the liquid crystal device further comprising a capacitor line [for forming] that forms a storage capacitor[, are] formed on the side of the clear viewing direction.

22. (Amended) A projection display device using the liquid crystal device defined by [any one of claims 1 to 21, characterized by] claim 1, comprising:

a light source;

a condenser optical system [for guiding] that guides light emitted from the light source to the liquid crystal; and

an enlarging and projecting optical system [for enlarging] that enlarges and [projecting] projects the light modulated by the liquid crystal device.

23. (Amended) The projection display device according to claim 22, [wherein] an optical axis of light incident on the liquid crystal device [is] being inclined toward the clear viewing direction with respect to a normal line direction of the liquid crystal device.

24. (Amended) The projection display device according to claim 23, [wherein] the liquid crystal device [is] being arranged in an oblique position to incline the optical axis of the light incident on the liquid crystal toward the clear viewing direction with respect to the normal line direction of the liquid crystal device.

25. (Amended) The projection display device according to claim 23 [or 24, wherein], a condenser lens used in the condenser optical system [is] being arranged in an oblique position to incline the optical axis of the light incident on the liquid crystal toward the clear viewing direction with respect to the normal line direction of the liquid crystal device.

26. (Amended) The projection display device according to [any one of claims 23 to 25, wherein] claim 25, further comprising a reflecting mirror used in the condenser optical system [is] arranged in an oblique position to incline the optical axis of the light incident on the liquid crystal toward the clear viewing direction with respect to the normal line direction of the liquid crystal device.